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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/790,712	03/03/2004	Mignard Francois	21029-00272-US	4299
30678	7590	09/04/2008	EXAMINER	
CONNOLLY BOVE LODGE & HUTZ LLP			ZHENG, LOIS L	
1875 EYE STREET, N.W.			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SUITE 1100			1793	
WASHINGTON, DC 20006				

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
09/04/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/790,712	FRANCOIS, MIGNARD	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	LOIS ZHENG	1793	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 July 2008.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 6 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 6 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10 July 2008 has been entered.

Status of Claims

2. Claims 1-5 are canceled in view of applicant's amendment filed 11 June 2008. Claim 6 is amended in view of applicant's amendment filed 11 June 2008. Therefore, claim 6 is currently under examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shimizu et al. JP 2001-059133(Shimizu), and further in view of Delaunay et al. US 6,761,779 B2 (Delaunay), and further in view of Yanagida et al. US 4,059,494(Yanagida).

Shimizu teaches an continuous hot-dip galvanizing process comprising passing the steel sheet containing oxidizable elements such as Zi, Mn and Cr to oxidation

treatment in air to form an oxide film before entering a reduction annealing furnace prior to hot dip galvanization(abstract, paragraphs[0010-0012]). Shimizu further teaches that the oxidation temperature should be maintained at 200-650°C and the treatment time should be maintained at 5-100sec(paragraph 0011-0012]).

However, Shimizu does not explicitly teach the claimed control if oxidation treatment time by modifying the length of strip between the outlet of the heating zone upstream of the furnace and the inlet of the galvanizing furnace. In addition, Shimizu does not explicitly teach passing the strip over a combination of fixed and moving rollers for allowing the length of strip between the heating means and the inlet of the furnace to be varied.

Delaunay teaches that a metal strip is preheated in a preheating zone before being sent a galvanizing furnace(abstract). Delaunay also teaches that oxidation takes place in the preheating zone to form an oxide layer on the metal strip which is subsequently removed by reduction in the galvanizing furnace by heating in hydrogen (col. 1 lines 7-10, col. 2 lines 14-23). Delaunay further teaches that the length of the preheating zone can be varied and is tailored to the tonnage of the treatment line and the cross section of the product or the speed of the line(col. 3 lines 3-11). Furthermore, the length of the preheating zone is one of the variables used to improve the quality of the end-product over very wide production ranges(col. 3 lines 16-24).

Regarding claim 6, since Delaunay teaches that the length of the preheating zone is a result effective variable, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to have varied length of strip between the outlet of the heating zone upstream

of the furnace and the inlet of the galvanizing furnace in the process of Shimizu in order to achieve improved product quality as taught by Delaunay. The claimed heating zone upstream of the furnace and the inlet of the galvanizing furnace defines a zone during which oxidation of the metal strip occurs.

Yanagida teaches a process for continuous electrolytic coloring of aluminum strip(abstract). During the coloring process, Yanagida further teaches using a set of fixed rollers(Fig. 2 #4) and a set of moving rollers(Fig. 2 #11,11'), wherein the distance between the moving rollers can be adjusted in order to adjust the color treatment time(col. 5 lines 46-57).

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the used of fixed and moving rollers as taught by Yanagida into the oxidation treatment zone of Shimizu in view of Delaunay in order to adjust the oxidation treatment time in the process of Shimizu in view of Delaunay for improved product quality.

In addition, the oxidation temperature of 200-650°C as taught by Shimizu overlaps the claimed oxidation temperatures of 150-400°C. Therefore, a *prima facie* case of obviousness exists. See MPEP 2144.05. The selection of claimed oxidation temperature range from the disclosed range of Shimizu would have been obvious to one skilled in the art since Shimizu teaches the same utilities in its' disclosed oxidation temperature range.

Regarding the claimed controlling of temperature/time pair, Shimizu teaches maintaining the oxidation temperature and time in a preferred range. In addition, the

oxidation temperature and treatment time has an inverse relationship, that is, higher oxidation temperature leads to lower treatment time to produce the same oxide film thickness, and vise versa. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to have controlled the temperature/time pair in the process of Shimizu in order to control the thickness of the oxide film.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed 11 June 2008 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LOIS ZHENG whose telephone number is (571)272-1248. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30am - 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Roy King can be reached on (571) 272-1244. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Roy King/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art
Unit 1793

LLZ